OXYTOCIN INJECTION - oxytocin solution
Aspen Veterinary Resources

Purified Oxytocic Principle (20 USP Units per mL)
FOR ANIMAL USE ONLY
HAZARDOUS
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
TAKE TIME OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS
CAUTION: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.
Oxytocin injection is a sterile aqueous solution of highly purified oxytocic principle derived by synthesis or obtained from the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland of healthy domestic animals used for food by humans. Oxytocin injection contains 20 USP Units of oxytocin and less than 0.4 units of presser activity per mL. Each mL of sterile solution also contains 0.9% w/v sodium chloride, 0.5% w/v chlorobutanol (as a preservative), with water for injection q.s. and pH adjusted to 3.0 to 5.0 with acetic acid.
ACTIONS: Oxytocin acts directly on the smooth musculature of the uterus in all species to induce rhythmic contractions, although in some species the uterine cervix does not respond to oxytocin. The responsiveness of the uterine musculature to oxytocin varies greatly with the stage of the reproductive cycle. During the early phases of pregnancy the uterus is relatively insensitive to the effects of oxytocin, while in the late phases the sensitivity is markedly increased. Most authorities attribute this varying response to the varying levels of estrogen and progesterone during the course of pregnancy. Oxytocin also has been shown to exert a milk ejecting effect occasionally referred to as the galactogogic effect. The actual mechanism by which oxytocin stimulates the release of milk from the mammary glands is not know with certainty, but oxytocin is presumed to act on certain smooth muscle elements in the gland.
Because of the specific action of oxytocin upon the uterine musculature, it is recommended as an aid in the management of the following conditions:
1. To precipitate labor.
2. To accelerate normal parturition.
3. Postpartum evacuation of uterine debris.
4. Postoperative contraction of the uterus following a cesarean section and control of uterine hemorrhage.

Oxytocin will contract the smooth muscle cells of the mammary gland to induce milk let-down if the udder is in a proper physiological state.
For use in inducing rythmic contractions of the smooth musculature of the uterus and/or milk letdown. For complete use directions and precautions see insert.
Do not use in dystocia due to abnormal presentation of the fetus until correction is accomplished.
Oxytocin is a potent preparation, accordingly, it should be administered with due caution. For prepartum usage full dilation of the cervix should be accomplished either naturally or through the administration of estrogen prior to oxytocin therapy.
Obstetrical Use
Inject aseptically by the intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous route
Ewes, Sows
1.5 to 2.5mL
30 to 50 USP Units
Cows, Horses
5.0mL
100 USP Units
Milk Let-down
Inject aseptically by the intravenous, intra muscular or subcutaneous route
Cows
0.5 to 1.0mL
10 to 20 USP Units
Sows
0.25 to 1.0mL
5 to 20 USP Units
These dosages are recommended and may be repeated as necessary.
Note: Oxytocin will not induce milk let-down unless the udder is in proper physiological state.
100mL multiple dose vials.
Store at controlled room temperature.
Do Not Freeze.

EACH ML CONTAINS: 2 mg dexamethasone, 500 mg polyethylene glycol 400, 9 mg benzyl alcohol, 1.8 mg methylparaben and 0.2 mg propylparaben as preservatives, 4.75% alcohol, HCl to adjust pH to approximately 4.9, water for injection q.s.

NDC 13985-037-02

100 mL

VETone

Dexamethasone

Solution

Store between 2°C and 30°C (36°F and 86°F).

TAKE TIME

OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS

Distributed by:
MWI
Meridian, ID 83680

Manufactured by:
Bimeda-MTC Animal Health Inc.
Cambridge, Ontario, Canada N3C 2W4
Bimeda-MTC Animal Health Inc. is a Division of Cross Vetpharm Group Ltd.

Sterile Vial (2 mg/mL)

CAUTION: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

FOR ANIMAL USE ONLY
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

ANADA# 200-312, Approved by FDA

V1 501012

Net Contents: 100 mL

WARNING: A withdrawal period has not yet been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

USUAL DOSE:
Bovine - 5 to 20 mg
Equine - 2.5 to 5 mg

For intravenous or intramuscular injection.
Read accompanying directions carefully.

8DEX028C
Rev.08.09

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Pull

CAUTION: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

DESCRIPTION: Dexamethasone Solution is a synthetic analogue of prednisolone, having similar but more potent anti-inflammatory therapeutic action and diversified hormonal and metabolic effects. Modification of the basic corticoid structure as achieved in Dexamethasone offers enhanced anti-inflammatory effect compared to older corticosteroids. The dosage of Dexamethasone required is markedly lower than that of prednisone and prednisolone.

Dexamethasone is not species-specific; however, the veterinarian should read the sections on INDICATIONS, DOSAGE, SIDE EFFECTS, CONTRAINDICATIONS, PRECAUTIONS, and WARNINGS before this drug is used.

Dexamethasone is intended for intravenous or intramuscular administration.

Each mL contains 2 mg dexamethasone, 500 mg polyethylene glycol 400, 9 mg benzyl alcohol, 1.8 mg methylparaben and 0.2 mg propylparaben as preservatives, 4.75% alcohol, HCl to adjust pH to approximately 4.9, water for injection q.s.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES: Experimental animal studies on dexamethasone have revealed it possesses greater anti-inflammatory activity than many steroids. Veterinary clinical evidence indicates dexamethasone has approximately 20 times the anti-inflammatory activity of prednisolone and 70 to 80 times that of hydrocortisone. Thymus involution studies show dexamethasone possesses 25 times the activity of prednisolone. In reference to mineralocorticoid activity, dexamethasone does not cause significant sodium or water retention. Metabolic balance studies show that animals on controlled and limited protein intake will exhibit nitrogen losses on exceedingly high dosages.

INDICATIONS: Dexamethasone is indicated for the treatment of primary bovine ketosis and as an anti-inflammatory agent in the bovine and equine.

As supportive therapy, Dexamethasone may be used in the management of various rheumatic, allergic, dermatologic, and other diseases known to be responsive to anti-inflammatory corticosteroids. Dexamethasone may be used intravenously as supportive therapy when an immediate hormonal response is required.

Bovine Ketosis

Dexamethasone is offered for the treatment of primary ketosis. The gluconeogenic effects of Dexamethasone, when administered intramuscularly, are generally noted within the first 6 to 12 hours. When Dexamethasone is used intravenously, the effects may be noted sooner. Blood sugar levels rise to normal levels rapidly and generally rise to above normal levels within 12 to 24 hours. Acetone bodies are reduced to normal concentrations usually within 24 hours. The physical attitude of animals treated with Dexamethasone brightens and appetite improves, usually within 12 hours. Milk production, which is suppressed as a compensatory reaction in this condition, begins to increase. In some instances, it may even surpass previous peaks. The recovery process usually takes from 3 to 7 days.

Supportive Therapy

Dexamethasone may be used as supportive therapy in mastitis, metritis, traumatic gastritis, and pyelonephritis, while appropriate primary therapy is administered. In these cases, the corticosteroid combats accompanying stress and enhances the feeling of general well-being.

Dexamethasone may also be used as supportive therapy in inflammatory conditions such as arthritic conditions, snake bite, acute mastitis, shipping fever, pneumonia, laminitis, and retained placenta.

Equine

Dexamethasone is indicated for the treatment of acute musculoskeletal inflammations, such as bursitis, carpitis, osselets, tendonitis, myositis, and sprains. If boney changes exist in any of these conditions, joints, or accessory structures, a response to Dexamethasone cannot be expected. In addition, Dexamethasone may be used as supportive therapy in fatigue, heat exhaustion, influenza, laminitis, and retained placenta provided that the primary cause is determined and corrected.

ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE: Therapy with Dexamethasone, as with any other potent corticosteroid, should be individualized according to the severity of the condition being treated, anticipated duration of steroid therapy, and animal's threshold or tolerance for steroid excess.

Treatment may be changed over to Dexamethasone from any other glucocorticoid with proper reduction or adjustment of dosage.

Bovine: Dexamethasone: 5 - 20 mg intravenously or intramuscularly.

Equine: Dexamethasone: 2.5 - 5 mg intravenously or intramuscularly.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Except for emergency therapy, do not use in animals with chronic nephritis and hyper-corticalism (Cushing's Syndrome). Existence of congestive heart failure, diabetes, and osteoporosis are relative contraindications. Do not use in viral infections during the viremic stage.

PRECAUTIONS: Animals receiving Dexamethasone should be under close observation. Because of the anti-inflammatory action of corticosteroids, signs of infection may be masked and it may be necessary to stop treatment until a further diagnosis is made. Overdosage of some glucocorticoids may result in sodium retention, fluid retention, potassium loss, and weight gain.

Dexamethasone may be administered to animals with acute or chronic bacterial infections providing the infections are controlled with appropriate antibiotic or chemotherapeutic agents.

Doses greater than those recommended in horses may produce transient drowsiness or lethargy in some horses. The lethargy usually abates in 24 hours.

Use of corticosteroids, depending on the dose, duration, and specified steroid, may result in inhibition of endogenous steroid production following drug withdrawal. In patients presently receiving or recently withdrawn from systemic corticosteroid treatments, therapy with a rapidly acting corticosteroid should be considered in unusually stressful situations.

WARNINGS: Clinical and experimental data have demonstrated that corticosteroids administered orally or parenterally to animals may induce the first stage of parturition when administered during the last trimester of pregnancy and may precipitate premature parturition followed by dystocia, fetal death, retained placenta, and metritis.

Additionally, corticosteroids administered to dogs, rabbits, and rodents during pregnancy have produced cleft palate. Other congenital anomalies including deformed forelegs, phocomelia, and anasarca have been reported in offspring of dogs which received corticosteroids during pregnancy.

A withdrawal period has not been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

SIDE EFFECTS: Side effects, such as SAP and SGPT enzyme elevations, weight loss, anorexia, polydipsia, and polyuria, have occurred following the use of synthetic corticosteroids in dogs. Vomiting and diarrhea (occasionally bloody) have been observed in cats and dogs. Cushing's Syndrome in dogs has been reported in association with prolonged or repeated steroid therapy.

Corticosteroids reportedly cause laminitis in horses.

HOW SUPPLIED: Dexamethasone, 2 mg per mL, 100mL multiple dose vial.

STORAGE: Store between 2°C and 30°C (36°F and 86°F).

WARNING: A withdrawal period has not yet been established for this product in pre-ruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal.

USUAL DOSE:
Bovine - 5 to 20 mg
Equine - 2.5 to 5 mg

For intravenous or intramuscular injection.
Read accompanying directions carefully.

8DEX028C
Rev.08.09

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Purified Oxytocic Principle
Sterile Aqueous Solution
CAUTION: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.
FOR ANIMAL USE ONLY
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
ANADA 200-328, Approved by FDA
Net Contents: 100mL (3.4 fl.oz)
Each mL contains: Oxytocin 20 USP Units, sodium chloride 0.9% w/v, chlorobutanol 0.5% w/v, water for injection q.s. and pH adjusted to 3.0 to 5.0 with acetic acid.
Route of Administration: Intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous route as follows:
For Obstetrical Use:
Horses and Cows 100 USP Units
Sows and Ewes 30 to 50 USP Units
Milk Let-down:
Cows 10 to 20 USP Units
Sows 5 to 20 USP Units